

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., FRIDAY EVENING OCTOBER 30, 1857.

NUMBER 27

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN EPPERSON AND GREEN.

**SUSPENSION PRICES.—IN ADVANCE.**—Daily Journal \$12; County Daily \$15; Tri-Weekly \$16; Weekly \$18; Evening Bulletin \$18 a year or 12½ cents a week. It mailed \$5.  
**CLOTH PAPER IN ADVANCE.**—5¢ County Dallas or Tri-Weekly for \$5; Weekly—two years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 3 copies \$8; 4 copies or more \$10 each.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the suspension will be continued, at once, until paid, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if part in good, it will be sent until paid.

**Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.**

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|   |        |
|---|--------|
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| Do, one week.....   | 2 25   |
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No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuation; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.

Advertisements on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

**ADVERTISING RATES.—IN WEEKLY JOURNAL.**—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....\$1 00

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Advertisements to take out and stand for yearly advertisements of nearly the same price for the year expire, otherwise we shall charge full price.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1857.

### THE BANKS, THEIR POWERS, AND PROSPECTS.

We said yesterday that it would not only be safe and politic for the banks, while in suspension, to increase their loans to the extent necessary to take our abundant crops to market, but that such a course is essential to their own strength and future security. This cannot be doubted by any one who has observed closely and without prejudice the present condition of the banks and their dependence upon their present debtors. On the first of July last, the immediate liabilities of the banks of the State were, in round numbers, twelve millions in circulation and three millions in deposit, in all fifteen millions of dollars. Their means of payment were some four millions in coin and nineteen and a half millions of loans. Since that time they have redeemed some three or four millions of these liabilities and have, of course, reduced their means to that extent, and we suppose their accounts would now stand about thus: coin three and a half millions and loans some sixteen millions. If they have reduced their immediate liabilities four millions, they now owe in circulation and deposits eleven millions and have their coin and debts with which to meet it. How are these immediate liabilities of the banks to be paid, whether they pay specie or suspend? Is there any possible mode of payment except by the realization of our crops? The banks cannot possibly long continue specie payments unless they can realize through their debtors the proceeds of these crops, and they admit they cannot, in their present condition, afford the facilities essential to take the crop to market.

What then is the inevitable consequence, the inevitable result? The certain consequence of the present effort to maintain specie payments must be a future and disastrous suspension of indefinite duration. The consequence follows the cause with logical precision. The banks cannot pay their liabilities unless they can collect their debts. The only means of payment by the debtors are the crops. The crops can only be realized if taken to market. They cannot be taken to market, in any available time, except by bank facilities. The banks cannot grant these facilities and maintain specie payments, and we have a suspension as the final, inevitable result. The banks have then only to decide between a suspension now from sound policy and a suspension hereafter from weakness or exhaustion. They cannot evade it. Suspend they must and will sooner or later. They may postpone the catastrophe for a little while. They may maintain their present position, which is, at best, one of *quasi* suspension, for thirty days, perhaps for sixty days, or possibly, by bankrupting a whole people, for ninety days, but, after that, the deluge! At the end of that period they will find themselves exhausted of all immediate means with which to pay depositors and redeem circulation and ready to surrender at the first summons. What will then be their future prospect? Exhausted of specie, of exchange, of all cash means, with nothing in their portfolios but the notes and bills of merchants and traders unable to pay, how and when can they hope to resume? If, however, they suspend now, as they should, to shield the community and themselves from threatened disaster, a resumption at an early day will not only be practicable but easy. If they delay—if they simply or doggedly fold their arms and await the destined moment when they can pay no longer—if they impoverish themselves by feeding brokers from rival communities or the agents of foreign banks with gold and New York exchange, meanwhile oppressing our own people, and finally go down, as go down they will, they will fall with the execrations and anathemas of an outraged and ruined community ringing in their ears. They will, when too late, bitterly realize and lament the folly, the madness of their course. With charters forfeited, with reputation lost, how could they approach the representatives of the people and ask for legal protection. With the blood of a murdered commerce and agriculture staining their hands, could they expect sympathy or ask legislative aid? If, however, they suspend now, in accordance with the public opinion, in accordance with sound policy, in accordance with

the best interests of the State and of themselves, they need not fear the representatives of the people. In that event, the Legislature, recognizing the propriety and wisdom of their conduct, will not probably take from them a single chartered privilege, but will at once restore every legal right. Let those who control the banks and represent the stockholders—some of whom seem to regard nothing else—remember that, whether they suspend or not, they are within legislative reach. We know of no "restriction," that has any intelligent or influential advocates, that the Legislature may not legally impose, whether the charters of the banks be forfeited or not. If the banks persist in the attempt to maintain specie payments in defiance of the almost unanimous opinion of the intelligence of the State, if any pride of position or of opinion be allowed to sway bank directors, to the vast injury of the people, they cannot expect to escape the full force of legislative restriction, but will have good reason to apprehend rather the full force of legislative action prompted by popular indignation.

**BANK SUSPENSION.**—It is a known law of currency that when two mediae come in contact, a good and a bad one, the latter always expels the former from circulation. Whilst the good is hoarded, every man's self-interest induces him to get rid of the bad, which is thus kept in rapid circulation. Our merchants are willing to make collections in the notes of the suspended banks of adjoining States. Our retailers and workmen will gladly receive such currency. Thus our city and State will become flooded with it, and it will constitute our chief circulation whilst our banks continue to pay specie. Even if our banks should be able to carry out their rash experiment of non-suspension, they cannot achieve the merit of securing us a sound currency. There is, however, no reasonable chance for the success of their experiment. Men of the intelligence and experience of our bank officers ought to need no other proof of this than the notorious fact that a premium of five per cent. is freely given for specie. According to the inexorable law of trade, even a smaller premium than this will unquestionably soon draw the specie from our banks down to the point of inevitable suspension. Nor is that point a very low one. A drain to the amount of only one million will make our banks heed the warning and abandon their experiment.

If the want of capital in the hands of the brokers, egg-barricades, or other causes should keep off this very moderate drain from our banks until the period proposed for a general resumption next spring, the banks of all the adjoining States will seek to supply themselves with specie in preparing for resumption. Then there will be no lack of capital to gather up and send in any amount of the notes of our banks for the specie. The inevitable result will be that our banks will have to suspend with empty vanities at the very time that all the other banks in the country are resuming specie payments. Should such a result take place, what an immortal wreath of glory will our banks have earned as the reward of their prescience and financial sagacity. In the opinion of some of our soundest thinkers, such a result can only be avoided by a rigorous, unrelaxing application of the screw to a point of excruciating contraction that will break the majority of all our traders. Will they stand the process? Will they not keep each other in countenance and unanimously agree, solvent and insolvent, that they themselves will suspend? In such a state of things, protests and discredit at bank become a mere idle bugbear. The banks need the merchants more than the merchants need the banks. Their need is mutual; their interests are mutual to a great extent, and this the banks should never overlook, for, if they do, they neglect their own interest.

Specie payments in Indiana and Illinois are known to be a mere sham. In Ohio it is believed to be a little better, but the amount of circulation there is so small as not to affect materially the aspect of the general question. Two or three of the banks in New Orleans still hold out, but the better opinion seems to be that this will not last a week longer.

Our banks will then have achieved for themselves the honor, such as it is, of being the last to surrender. Let them be content with that. It will be all that the people of Kentucky will ask. After that everybody will be convinced that suspension will not be exclusively for their own sakes, but from an enlightened view of the general public good. As the controllers of our monetary affairs and thereby of our commerce, all that public sentiment demands of them is, that, whilst they do not unnecessarily cripple our commerce, they shall keep our currency equal to that of the most prosperous States of the Union. In attempting to go beyond that our bank officers are attempting to exceed their duty without any perceptible benefit to their banks, and most certainly for no benefit to the State. Will not such conduct, if persevered in, subject those officers to the public suspicion of an undue degree of confidence in their own wisdom, of a self-ascrption of wisdom beyond that of all the other bank officers of the Union? The proof of such superior wisdom may be proudly desired by them, but there is vastly too much of public weal involved in their rash experiment. The State can't afford to stand the hazard of the issue.

**MEADOW BROOK.** By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. New York: Miller, Orton, & Co.

Mrs. Holmes is one of the most popular writers of the day. Few novels have met with the success of "Lena Rivers," in which she happily depicted some of the peculiarities of New England and of Southern life. She makes her characters natural and lifelike, but never tame. She preserves their distinct individuality most admirably, and weaves into an interesting story incidents of everyday life that realize the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction." Meadow Brook is another picture of American life. The incidents are drawn partly from reminiscences of her own early life. The scenes are laid principally in New England and in Georgia, and many phases of familiar life are truthfully and beautifully sketched. Like all of the productions of Mrs. Holmes, it is an interesting story.

For sale by Crump & Welsh.

**THE MEETING AT STUTTGART.**—Concerning this meeting Mr. Walsh in a late letter from Paris says:

It is affected that the French ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular to the heads of the French legations in Europe, from which the world will learn the purposed and results of the Imperial rendezvous and diplomatic conference at Stuttgart.

Long ago the distinguished poet-artist of our city won an extended reputation by his fine humorous poetry, but he is showing himself greater in the serious and earnest efforts of his Muse:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

### SONNETS.

BY WM. P. BRANNAN.

Let us deal justly. That which ages know, And time has stamped as an eternal truth, And hap was doubted, in its virgin youth, And suffered many a critic's trenchant blow. Law-giving Moses, when from hand divine He bore the mandates of the living God— Who smote all Egypt with avenging rod— Was child by Israel's tribe, with peevish whine: Then rose his spirit in gigantic rage, And down from Iloe's mount he strewed his path With broken marbles, in his holy wrath, Great thoughts will live, though carpings foole should wage.

Unending war against them. In the hem Of Wisdom's robe lurks many a regal gem.

Why should I wear my wretched life away In vain attempt to wreath my brow with bays, When Burns's and Otway's consecrated lays Kept not the fiend of famine from his prey? When shades like these, and Chatterton's, arise And pour a dismal wail upon the ear— A starving shriek that makes one pale with fear— Why should I burden earth with my weak cries? Their forms have mortified down to hollow dust, Their names add lustre to the scroll of fame, They won, a martyr, an eternal name— Their country paid them—with an ashen crust. Enough for me, to worship at a shrine Where true hearts weep, and agony is mine.

**THE HUCKSTERS.**—Quite a discussion has arisen between the Mayor and General Council, relative to the rights of the hucksters—whether they should be licensed or not. We do not pretend to adjudicate between these makers and executors of the municipal laws. The one or the other may be legally right. This much, however, we do know, that the prices of every species of marketing has been kept up at unreasonable rates, the present season, through these hucksters. They monopolize almost every article brought to market, and thus establish their control over prices, demand and receive whatever they choose. We complain, very reasonably, of the extraordinary charges made for vegetables and other articles of produce, but without considering that between the producer and consumer there intervenes a class of middle men who impoverish and impose upon all buyers. These are the hucksters, whose gross outrages have become so intolerable that we do not wonder at our worthy Mayor's action in the premises.

Were it not that forestalling and regrating are so lightly punished, we might hope for a reduction of prices, such as the condition of the people demands. The hucksters should be taught an enduring lesson by our city court.

**ACCIDENT AT A BALLOON ASCENSION.**—Professor Marion was to ascend in a balloon from Hudson, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, and twenty or thirty women and children had collected, to see the sight, on top of a wooden awning, which gave way and precipitated them to the ground, with some severe injuries. Among them were Miss Louise Marshall, skull fractured; Miss Mary Hicks, leg broken; Miss Hardick, badly bruised; a son of Mr. S. Waterman, slightly bruised; a daughter of A. W. Baker, slightly bruised. Some of those standing underneath were also badly hurt; among those were A. Van Rensselaer, back injured; Mrs. J. C. Evarts, bruised.

**CHARLES MACKAY.**—Charles Mackay, the laureate of English liberalism, is now on a visit to this country. Mr. Mackay, it is understood, has come over to instruct and be instructed, and, in pursuance of his design, will spend his time while here in lecturing and observing us—using up old notes and making new ones. We wish him the most unlimited success in both respects.

Dr. Mackay, as is universally known, is the author of "There's a Good Time Coming." There seems to be a very general regret here that he didn't bring it with him.

**THE REASON WHY.** By the author of "Enquire Within." New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.—This is an epitome of useful knowledge, in which are collected reasons for a thousand things that occur every day, but which are but imperfectly understood except by scholars. The reasons extend into all the arts and sciences. It is a convenient reservoir of information, and contains innumerable practical applications and illustrations of scientific principles. It is an eminently useful compilation, a complete *multum in parvo*. For sale by Morton & Griswold.

The impression with these supposed to be posted in regard to the views of the British Cabinet is, that a paper to be issued by the East India Company will be modified as to give the Queen a direct control over the government of India.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

We doubt if anybody tolerably posted in British politics believes that the British Cabinet has any views at present touching the point in question. The British Cabinet, bearing the sage receipt of Mrs. Glass in mind, will not be likely to revolve the best means of cooking the hare, until they catch it.

**NOTHING TO EAT—ILLUSTRATED.** Not by the author of "Nothing to Wear." New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

This is a clever satire upon one of the prevailing follies of the day. It is written, printed, and published precisely in the style of "Nothing to Wear," about which there has been so much ridiculous controversy. Its chief merit consists in the imitation. For sale by Morton & Griswold.

**A COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED NEAR FISHKILL.**—New York, for the manufacture of "seamless garments." The Tribune refers to the products in glowing terms. We don't know that we should make any great objection to having our garments "seamless," but we certainly should prefer to have them seemly.

**JOHN SMART.**—John Smart, a successful Democratic editor in Texas, died recently, leaving his paper to his son Isaac, in whose hands the concern has already become bankrupt. It appears that Isaac isn't *Smart* enough to sustain it.

**A CONSTABLE NAMED C. M. LAYMAN.**—At West Chester, Pa., has been detected in committing forgery exceeding in amount \$5,000. He has left for parts unknown.

### RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river had fallen about 4 inches in the twenty hours ending last evening, leaving 5 feet, 3 inches water in the canal. At Cincinnati yesterday it was falling slowly. It will not fall much more here.

**THE E. H. FUTCHILD.**—This fine new steamer, in charge of Capt. Fawcett, will leave for New Orleans this evening. She affords first rate accommodations. We can recommend Messrs. Layden and Cowan, her clerks, as worthy and courteous officers.

**THE NORTHERNER.**—This favorite Memphis packet resumes her weekly trips in the Memphis trade. She is still in charge of Capt. Smith, but Mr. Priest has charge of the office, in place of Mr. Archer, who has been transferred to the Southerner. Travelers will find Mr. Priest an accommodating gentleman.

**THE DIAMOND.**—Capt. Hollcroft, M. A. Huston, clerk, will leave for Evansville this evening.

The Statesman resumes her semi-weekly trips in the Henderson trade to-day. She has been repaired, newly painted from stem to stern, and is now in capital condition. The S. is a great favorite in the trade.

**THE SUPERIOR.**—Capt. Summons is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

**NEW STEAMER MUST.**—This new boat, built here for the trade between New Orleans and some of the bayous, is advertised to leave for New Orleans tomorrow evening. Every precaution has been taken to make her strong and secure, and her builders have succeeded admirably in it. She can carry an immense load for her size. She has pleasant, airy, and well furnished cabins and staterooms, and every appointment that the finest passenger packets afford.

Her hull, built by D. & J. Howard, is 191 feet long on deck, has 35 feet beam, and 7 feet hold. Her machinery is from the well known establishment of Glover & Co., and consists of two engines, 8 feet stroke, and 22-inch cylinders, four boilers, each 26 feet long and 36 inches in diameter, and a doctor with an extra boiler. The cabin was built by Downs, Mitchell, & Co., and the painting by Briner is very handsomely executed. Messrs. Hite & Small supplied in their usual creditable style the carpets, curtains, &c., and the furniture is from John Simm's manufacture.

The Music was built under the superintendence of her commander, Capt. Henry Streck. He has a right to be proud of his boat. The Music is entitled to a good trip, and we bespeak for her the patronage of travelers and shippers.

**NEW EXPRESS ROUTE.**—The Adams Express Company have arranged to extend their Express Line to Danville, and will commence running the new route on Monday next. This line will afford great facilities for business with Nicholasville, Harrodsburg, Danville, Houstonville, Stanford, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Perryville, Lebanon, and many other towns in this flourishing region of the State.

**NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.**—The time of starting of the trains on this road from New Albany has been changed as follows: The morning train will leave at 9:45; the 12 o'clock train as usual, and the evening train at 10:30.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1857.

The London Economist says: "Whatever may be the turbulence of some classes of Hindoos, and the indecision of others, it is certain that there are in India persevering and industrious laborers. Within the last twenty years the amount of the products of other countries consumed in India has increased from twenty million to eighty-five million dollars, and her native productions have more than kept pace with it. Every nation that trades with her becomes her debtor. In 1835 the surplus produce of India was \$40,000,000; in 1855 it exceeded \$125,000,000. Last year the balance due India for the excess of the exports over the imports was \$41,000,000. The specific importations, which may be regarded as a sure indication of the balance of trade, have increased from \$14,000,000 in 1846 to \$62,000,000 in 1856. Such statistics show that there is progressive industry in India, which the present mutiny must affect disastrously."

**INCREASE OF POPULATION.—Germans Emigrating.** Germany is coming to America, notwithstanding the "hard times." The Hamburg emigrant houses have been overflowing for some time past, each ship that left the port bringing as many as she could take. The Bavaria brought 461 persons, the Gutenberg has 275 passengers on board, and the Ocean Home nearly 200, all bound for New York. The majority of these emigrants are from the Provinces of Mecklenburg and Pomerania, and are not without means, many of them having thalers enough to purchase neat little farms out West.

Accounts have been recently received from Hon. William Ballard Preston, the commissioner sent to Europe by some railroad interests in Virginia and Tennessee to negotiate for the establishment of a line of steamships between Chesapeake Bay and some European port, representing his prospects of success as by no means encouraging. It is understood that the depreciation of American securities abroad and the consequent diminished faith in all American enterprises has operated materially to defeat the object of his mission.

**THE CALORIC ENGINE.**—The Journal of Commerce, in noticing the reintroduction of Ericsson's caloric engine to public notice, of which we have already spoken, adds the following statements:

At the office of John B. Kitching, No. 37 William street, one of Mr. Ericsson's engines, as just completed, is set up on a small scale, but it is sufficiently large to illustrate the principle. Though occupying less than a cubic foot in space, and heated only by gas, the power developed defies the strength of a single man. It is employed in pumping, and raises three horseheads per hour to an elevation of five feet. This pattern is called a "domestic engine," being adapted to perform a great variety of work ordinarily done by hand and with a surprising degree of economy.

Still another caloric engine is located on one of the piers on the North River, and is designed for ships' use. In this capacity it promises to accomplish important results; for our fine large packet and sailing ships, being unable to carry steam engines, are supplied with the Worthington pump, and therefore, have wholly to rely on manual labor in ridding the ship of water in case of leak or other exigency. The caloric engine may be placed in the corner of the cook's gallery, almost unobserved, and may be put in operation in fifteen or twenty minutes, saving the labor of an entire crew. There being no possibility of explosion, or rather disaster, the cook is amply qualified to officiate as engineer if desired. The position of the engine is a matter of the least consequence, as it requires little beside air and can run in the foretop or upper deck equally well.

In addition to the above, a beautiful steam yacht has been plowing about the harbor for the last ten weeks, and is often seen running across from Staten Island to Long Island, &c., propelled solely by caloric. This boat is fifty feet in length, with an eight-foot paddle wheel, which works about thirty turns per minute, giving a speed equal to eight or nine knots an hour. The engine is controlled by any one who happens to belong to the party on board. The fuel is either coal or wood. Small oak wood has generally been used, sawed into eight-inch lengths, and, incredible as it may seem, only one cord has been used during the last six weeks, though the boat has been run more or less every day! Even after the fires are wholly extinguished, sufficient heat is retained in the metal of the engine (if it has been thoroughly warmed) and is in good running order) to propel the boat at least two miles. The space occupied by the engine of this boat is not larger than the boiler, which the same boat would require if propelled by steam.

**A NEEDLESS PANIC.**—The Washington Star gives the following construction of a rumor that has had considerable circulation:

The rumor that it is the intention of the Government to bring various public works, for the construction of which Congress has appropriated, to a stand still, has already greatly alarmed persons in all sections of the Union immediately interested in their prosecution. We stated a few days since that we placed no confidence in these rumors. Further inquiries have satisfied us that they were written, like many other similar stories from Washington city to the distant press, simply to the end of writing something likely to be extensively talked over in these dull times. We are very sure that neither the President nor any member of his Government dreams of voluntarily doing ought not absolutely necessary under the strict letter of the law, and the most stringent requirements of the public interests, likewise in times like the present to increase the number of unemployed mechanics and laborers in the United States—not they.

**INTERESTING TO PORK EATERS.**—Dr. Dixon, the racy editor of the Scalpel, dissects the dietary qualities of a porker as readily as he slashes into the anatomy of diseased humanity. Either the doctor is right, or Moses of old is wrong:

Tin Plates.—Tin plates—that is, tin plates of iron dipped into molten tin, which covers the iron completely—are manufactured in South Wales and Staffordshire, to the extent now of about 900,000 boxes annually, equal to 56,000 tons, and valued at over five millions of dollars. In England, almost every article of tinware is formed from these plates. Nearly two-thirds of the total manufactures are exported principally from Liverpool to the United States.

**Speculations and Suicides in Austria.**—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 10th inst., says: "Hardly a day passes without some unfortunate speculator committing suicide here; and we have just learned that M. Gozdanovich, a merchant of Neu-atz, shot himself because he was unable to meet his engagements. His debts are said to amount to 500,000 florins (\$50,000)."

"John, stop your crying," said an enraged father to his son, who had kept up an intolerable yell for the past five minutes. "Stop, I say, do you hear?" again repeated the father, after a few minutes, the boy still crying. "You don't suppose I can choke off in a minute, do you?" claimed in the foolish mirth.

**Des Jardines Damages.**—The first trial on record, growing out of the fearful accident at the Des Jardines bridge, Canada, took place at Brantford on the 9th. It resulted in a verdict of \$15,000 against the company (Great Western). The suit was brought by the widow of a Mr. Seward, who was one of the killed.

A Russian journal announces the number of medical men killed in her service in the late war at 382. Of these ten were Americans.

**THE BLACK ART.**—Every one has seen or heard of the great Robert Houdin. Besides being the prince of conjurors, he is an able mathematician and mechanician, and his electric clock, made for the Hotel de Ville, of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art,—probably the first time that a conjuror has been called upon to exercise his profession in Government employ. Some details of his expedition have just been published. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the marabouts, an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clumsy tricks and impositions these marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible talents. One of the greatest pretensions of the marabout was invulnerability. At the moment a leaden musket was fired at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few catalytic words and the weapon did not go off. Houdin detected the trick, and showed that the touch-hole was plugged. The Arab wizzard was furious, and abused his French rival. "You may revenge yourself," quietly replied Houdin; "take a pistol, load it yourself, here are bullets, put one in the barrel, but before doing so mark it with your knife." The Arab did as he was told. "You are quite certain now," said Houdin, "that the pistol is loaded and will go off. Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorize you?" "I will kill you." Without replying, Houdin stuck an apple on the point of a knife, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew far away, and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of the knife, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute from stupefaction; the marabout bowed before his superior; "Allah is great!" he said, "I am vanquished."

Instead of the bottle from which, in Europe, Robert Houdin pours an endless stream of every description of wine and liquors, he called for an empty bowl, which he kept continually full of boiling coffee; but few of the Arabs would taste it, for they made sure that it came direct from the devil's coffee-pot. He then told them that it was in his power to deprive them of all strength, and to reduce it to them at will, and he produced a small box, so light that a child could lift it with his fingers; but it suddenly became so heavy that the strongest man present could not raise it, and the Arabs, who prize physical strength above everything, looked with terror at the great magician who, they doubted not, could annihilate them by the mere exertion of his will. They expressed this belief; Houdin confirmed them in it, and promised that, on a day appointed, he would convert one of them into smoke. The day came, the throng was prodigious; a fanatic marabout had agreed to give himself up to the sorcerer. They made him stand on a table and covered him with a transparent gauze; then Houdin and another person lifted the table by the two ends, and the Arab disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The terror of the spectators was indescribable; they rushed out of the room, and ran a long distance before some of the boldest thought of returning to look after the marabout. They found him near the place where he had been evaporated; but he could tell them nothing, and was like a drunken man, ignorant of what had happened to him. Thenceforward Houdin was venerated and the marabouts were despised; the object of the French Government was completely attained. The fashion of "testimonials" having, it appears, infected even the Arabs, a number of chiefs presented the great French conjuror with a piece of Arab writing, wonderfully decorated, hyperbolical and eulogistic, and to which they were so attentive as to appeal a French translation. Besides this memorial of his Algeria trip, Houdin has a rosary which he once borrowed from an Arab to perform a trick with, and which the owner, persuaded that Sheitan in person was before him, refused to receive back.

*Parts Correspondence of the London Times.*

(From a late Paris letter.)

The Palace of the Legion of Honor presents a curious spectacle at this moment. The specimens of mankind humanity which crowd the bureaux of the Chancellerie during the hours for the distribution of the St. Helena medal recall vividly the terrible wars through which these veterans passed. A journal recounts the story of an old woman who presented herself a few days ago for the medal. She entered the bureau on a crutch, and to the astonishment of the crowd of old soldiers present who made way for her, demanded if her papers had been examined, and whether her right to the medal had been admitted. The clerk replied in the affirmative, and, coming forward, took her arm, led her to a seat, and then announced to a loud voice: "Therese Figueire, alias 'Sans-Gene,' born in 1774, at Talney, Cote d'Or, entered the 15th Dragons on the 7th of October, 1791, and retired under the Empire, in consequence of wounds; you are entitled to the medal." At these words the old woman rose, straightened herself up, shouldered her crutch at "dress arms," and gave the military salute. The medal was attached to her breast, and she marched out of the office with the cry of "Vive L'Empereur!" What mysterious or perhaps terrible trials of character would have gained for this woman at the early age of seventeen the cognomen of Sans-Gene?

The health of Mademoiselle Rachel is so much improved that she has been able to sit up and play a few games at cards with some of her intimate friends. No one, however, has any hope of a permanent amelioration. Her two children, Alexander and Gabriel, the first a legitimized son of Count Walewski, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the other of less noble origin, are with their mother. Count Walewski is educating the elder son for diplomacy, and, as he is well provided for, Mademoiselle Rachel has made her testament entirely in favor of the second son, Gabriel.

One of the journals speaks of the young Prince Joachim Murat as having been selected by France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia as reigning Prince, or King, if you please, of the united Danubian Principalities. It is not probable that Austria, Turkey, or England would consent to see a Bonaparte on the throne of the Danube. This young Prince is, as you know, a grandson of the King of Naples. His mother, the present Princess Murat, is an American lady, and the young Prince was born and raised in New Jersey. If his father and mother should succeed to the throne of Naples, which is possible but not probable, and the young Prince should succeed to the throne of the Stirpes and the Sturdzas, which also is possible but not probable, republican America will then be represented on two of the thrones of Europe—a result, however, for which she will be in no way responsible.

Tin Plates.—Tin plates—that is, tin plates of iron dipped into molten tin, which covers the iron completely—are manufactured in South Wales and Staffordshire, to the extent now of about 900,000 boxes annually, equal to 56,000 tons, and valued at over five millions of dollars. In England, almost every article of tinware is formed from these plates. Nearly two-thirds of the total manufactures are exported principally from Liverpool to the United States.

**Speculations and Suicides in Austria.**—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 10th inst., says: "Hardly a day passes without some unfortunate speculator committing suicide here; and we have just learned that M. Gozdanovich, a merchant of Neu-atz, shot himself because he was unable to meet his engagements. His debts are said to amount to 500,000 florins (\$50,000)."

"John, stop your crying," said an enraged father to his son, who had kept up an intolerable yell for the past five minutes. "Stop, I say, do you hear?" again repeated the father, after a few minutes, the boy still crying. "You don't suppose I can choke off in a minute, do you?" claimed in the foolish mirth.

**Des Jardines Damages.**—The first trial on record, growing out of the fearful accident at the Des Jardines bridge, Canada, took place at Brantford on the 9th. It resulted in a verdict of \$15,000 against the company (Great Western). The suit was brought by the widow of a Mr. Seward, who was one of the killed.

A Russian journal announces the number of medical men killed in her service in the late war at 382. Of these ten were Americans.

**THE BLACK ART.**—Every one has seen or heard of the great Robert Houdin. Besides being the prince of conjurors, he is an able mathematician and mechanician, and his electric clock, made for the Hotel de Ville, of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art,—probably the first time that a conjuror has been called upon to exercise his profession in Government employ. Some details of his expedition have just been published. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the marabouts, an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clumsy tricks and impositions these marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible talents. One of the greatest pretensions of the marabout was invulnerability. At the moment a leaden musket was fired at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few catalytic words and the weapon did not go off. Houdin detected the trick, and showed that the touch-hole was plugged. The Arab wizzard was furious, and abused his French rival. "You may revenge yourself," quietly replied Houdin; "take a pistol, load it yourself, here are bullets, put one in the barrel, but before doing so mark it with your knife." The Arab did as he was told. "You are quite certain now," said Houdin, "that the pistol is loaded and will go off. Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorize you?" "I will kill you." Without replying, Houdin stuck an apple on the point of a knife, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew far away, and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of the knife, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute from stupefaction; the marabout bowed before his superior; "Allah is great!" he said, "I am vanquished."

These three men apparently are none of your small, vulgar rascals. They display the trophies of no less than sixteen memorable achievements, of which each of them boasts; and whether they exaggerate the importance and recklessness of these from a love of boasting we will not stop to inquire.

The leader of this trio is PHIL STANLEY, alias Phil Saundford, who prides himself upon being one of the most artful villains in christendom. He was born in England, and is over thirty-two years old. His manner is subtle and quiet; yet he is a very devil in harshness, and gifted with almost unparalleled finesse. He has the eye of a lynx, the subtlety of a fox, the quick decision of a consummate general, and a force of execution which sets all obstacles at defiance.

He first became known on this continent in the city of Buffalo, where in a single night he committed three burglaries. He was arrested for the crime, tried, convicted, and sentenced to nine years and nine months' imprisonment. Unfortunately, his sentence was soon after commuted, and, true to his instincts, he hastened to deserve another.

This fellow is aristocratic in his trade. He enters a hearty contempt for small rascals, and aspires to great projects and achievements. Scarcely had he got out of prison, when he planned a grand enterprise against the Milton Bank of Rochester; and on the 2d of May, 1856, he carried on his operations in Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and Springfield; sometimes alone, sometimes with his associates. But in Buffalo the bird was caged the second time; the grand jury found a true bill of indictment, and he was sentenced to the Auburn prison for another period of nine years and nine months.

In the meantime Phil had married the widow of a Jew, who kept an obscure hotel in the city of Albany. When he found himself a second time under the restraint of iron bars and heavy locks, he set his genius to work to devise the means of recovering his liberty. He drew up a petition to the Governor of the State, for his pardon, signed by all the employees of the prison, and, having counterfeited the signature of the Judge, sent it on to Governor Seymour. His excellency was ensnared by the trick; he promptly sent an order for his release; and in a few days Phil found himself outside the prison walls. The fraud was afterwards discovered, and officers were dispatched to find the criminal, and after a long and fruitless search they listened to the proposals of his wife, who agreed to discover his whereabouts upon certain conditions. The bargain being consummated, Phil got off with two years and six months confinement. This inadequate punishment only whetted his instincts, and gave him new faith in his lucky star; and he soon robbed the Windham County Bank of \$23,000. He next turned his thoughts upon Canada, and went to Montreal, where he committed many robberies with impunity—among others, one of a thousand dollars from the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad. A police officer, getting a clue to his proceedings, tracked him to Buffalo, where he succeeded in capturing him. He was locked up for two or three months, and let off for want of sufficient evidence.

After getting rid of this annoyance thus fortunately, he went to New York, where his wife was then living. Scarcely had he stepped out of the cars when this adorable creature demanded a fur mantilla. Could he refuse such a request to a loving angel who had turned aside the poisoned arrows of justice aimed at his devoted heart? The thing was not to be thought of; though Phil had not the funds, he was assured he was not the man to spoil his dignity by offering so petty a thing. To relieve himself of the embarrassment, he signaled the night of his visit to the metropolis by breaking into a store and stealing a quantity of rich furs, which he thought could not fail of satisfying the most extravagant wishes of his beloved. But unfortunately for him, he had not obtained the article ready made, but had only taken the raw materials; and, though the skins were magnificent, his wife upbraided him in no gentle terms for this oversight. "They must do," said Phil; "they must be made up." They were accordingly sent to a furrier, where, as luck would have it, they were seen and recognized by the lawful owner, and Phil was arrested when he called for the article.

"So it has often happened," philosophically remarked poor Phil on his way to the Tombs, "these cursed baubles of women have often ruined great men." But he did not content himself merely with giving utterance to the maxims of wisdom, but, while on his way to that venerable penal institution, he slipped from the officers, outrunning them in the race, escaped from the city, fled to Michigan, robbed the State Bank of \$11,000, went to Connecticut, plundered several jewelry stores in that State, robbed an Indiana exchange agent of a considerable sum, plundered several of the principal shops, and joined Jack Rand and Bell Smith.

The trio next attempted to rob an oil company. By means of false keys the rascals got into the company's safe, but to their chagrin found the coffers empty. For two or three nights they continued the experiment, but still found no money. Enraged with this ill success, Phil resolved not to have all this trouble for nothing. Having carefully examined the company's books and acquainted himself with their method of doing business, he forged their name, and impersonating one of their employees, got it discounted and left the city. When the note became due, the unfortunate employee whose name had been assumed was tried for forgery and sentenced to Sing Sing for five years.

Thence the confederates went to Quebec. Their exploits in that city having alarmed the people, and waked up the vigilance of the officers, they left for Nova Scotia.

A few weeks after their arrival there, the bank robbery of \$75,000 was committed. In this stupendous affair, Phil employed all his devilish genius. His manner of proceeding is sometimes slow, but always sure. With a bit of wax he took an impression of the outside door-lock, and from this model they constructed a key. Another night the robbers entered the building, and took impressions of the locks of the drawers and vaults, and made other keys before; and were now sure of success. It is asserted that Phil has often devoted six months to the plan of an enterprise, and, when it promises largely, has not scrupled to spend \$2,000 in maturing it. He possesses great powers of strategy and invention. At Auburn he made a key for securing the grates, and gave it to the jailor, who sold the secret to a house in New York. They got it patented, and have realized large profits from its sale.

Ordinarily, Phil managed an affair and let his confederates execute it. But in Nova Scotia, he departed from this prudent custom; and to this negligence he owes his detection.

Jack Rand, one of his accomplices, was born in New Hampshire, where he exercised the trade of a locksmith. He began his career of crime with stealing \$500, for which he suffered two years' imprisonment.

After the expiration of his term, he was arrested for larceny, and given a short date effectually cured in a prison for a year which causes no pain. Where a strong man, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dredged, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature death.

SERIAL WEAKNESS.—A particular condition will be given to those who are subject to it, and the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of indulgence, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature death.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases to their address, with necessary directions for using the medicine.

STRUCTURES OF OLD AND YOUNG.—We will receive the following Free Banks of Tennessee for exchange for Dry Goods, 10 per cent. due.

Bank of Market, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Farmers' Bank, Bank of America, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of the Union, Citizens' Bank, Bank of Chattanooga, Southern Bank, and all the Illinois, Free Bank Paper and Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana at par.

MARTIN & PENTON, 264 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

**WENDELL & CO.**—We will receive the following Free Banks of Tennessee for exchange for Dry Goods, 10 per cent. due.

Bank of Market, Northern Bank of Tennessee, Farmers' Bank, Bank of America, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of the Union, Citizens' Bank, Bank of Chattanooga, Southern Bank, and all the Illinois, Free Bank Paper and Old Banks of Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana at par.

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AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

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**National Trunk Emporium,**  
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HARDY FLOWER ROOTS FOR SALE.

Just received a fine lot of Hardy Bulbous Flowering Roots, consisting of Daffodils, Tulips, Crocuses, and other species (assorted), also a fine variety of Flower Seeds, &c.

EDWARD WILSON, Florist,

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FINE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.

CONCAVE, CONVEX, and PERI-CONVEX PEBBLES,

CONVEX, CONCAVE, CATARACT, PERIFOCAL,

OPERA and MICROSCOPIC GLASSES;

COLORED, FRENCH GRAY, and SMOKY, for in-

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We always have the largest assortment for all conditions of impaired vision to be found in Louisville. In every case estimation warranted. Old frames refitted and repaired promptly.

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A. J. HARRINGTON,

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Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brand of

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AND CHEWING TOBACCO,

ALSO, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

A share of public patronage solicited.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

WATCHMAKERS, located in Watches, Clocks,

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Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch. A very superior N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

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NOW IS THE TIME

LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR

THE SEASON!

ARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND

HIGH PRICES.

Just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARDNER Mines, which, with our regulars of PITTSBURG and SPILT, make our ass-

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Our prices are

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.

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We have removed our FINISHING and

PLANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of

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Branch on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

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Having increased our facilities, we are

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Pianos per week. We would respectfully

inform our friends and retail pur-

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the demand for our instruments.

In the merit of our Pianos we would respectfully

mention, for the last five years, we HAVE RE-

HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition

with the best of New York and Boston,

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ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER,

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In exchange for one of the best assortments of STAPLE

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Of every possible kind.

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R E E V E N T H I E D Street front, the prettiest, a fine fat

BLACK-LEGGED PHEASANTS, QUAIL,

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A large and splendid lot of Medical Text Books on

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Relief to the Million!

In consequence of the scarcity of money, I have de-

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KETS, and TOYS at TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW

MARKET PRICE for CASH—taking the Bank of the State

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Felt Hats in store and for sale very low by

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